Supplement to the Herald. We issue a supplement this morning with the foreign news. It is for city subscribers only.

The Revolutionary Movement in New York The Court of Oyer and Terminer opens at Delhi this day, and so begins another act in the strange drama, so full of fearful and gloomy interest, now proceeding in the interior of this great and influential State. Judge Parker-a man largely endowed with sound common sense and practical intelligence-delivers a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he will enter fully into the subject of anti-rentism, and which will be of the most important ever made in any court of ustice in this country. We had despatched a corps of reporters to Delhi last week, for the purpose of reporting the trials, and this morning another member of our corps will reach that place and will report this most important charge in full, returning to this city by express in order to issue it in an extra Herald at an early hour to-morrow morning. In every aspect, and particularly in their bearing on the approaching election, the proceedings at Delhi are of the most momentous importance, and we have therefore made arrangements to have full and accurate reports of them transmitted to us daily by express.

We are, indeed, at this moment on the eve of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of this republic. Elements of disorganization, anarchy and ruin are banding themselves together-the most extraordinary and anomalous combinations are taking place amongst the revolutionists of the day-and with one wild, trenzied shout of-" Let us have a Convention-down with the Constitution !"-agrarians, infidels, abolitionists, socialists, Fourierites, whig radicals and locotoco radicals, are organizing in every direction, and making the convention question, the one great issue of the coming election in this State, are prepared to carry every thing before them. A glance at the past history of this revolutionary movement, and the origin of the Convention question, will lead to a more just appreciation of the dangers that now menace the institutions. social, moral and religious, of the State; and also let us hope, to a clearer perception of the duty which devolves upon all the friends of peace, and orders and the stability of the republic itself.

The agrarian movement first commenced in this city nearly twenty years ago, and can claim Tammany Hall as its birth-place. In the year 1829 the principle was broached in an address and series of resolutions prepared under the auspices of Mr. Skidmore-the master spirit of that initiatory movement-who had got up a Committee of fifty from the Trades, who issued an address denouncing the great anded proprietors of this State in the most unmeasured terms, as having been "arbitrarily and barbarously made enormously rich" at the expense of thousands of their fellow-men. That movement, however, was rather a failure, and it was not till the year 1836 that it attained any considerable degree of prominence or vigor. At that period it was taken up, for political purposes, by a portion of the Tammany party, including Slamm, Bang & Co., and others of that ilk. A great public meeting was held in the Park, and a flaming address, with resolutions to match, were adopted and issued. The "Land Monopoly"-as it was termed-was denounced in the most vehement manner, and the cry for a convention to re-model the constitution of the State was raised with a great deal of enthusiasm, real and affected Soon dropped by the locofoco leaders and small agitators, not having answered their purpose, as being no longer of any service, the agrarian movement drooped in this city; but in the anti-rent dis tricts, the seeds of rebellion and insurrection of the most formidable character had been sown and from year to year they grew and ripened, capable laborers in the field of agitation being neither few nor inactive. Agrarianism had found a congenial soil. And thus we have seen it, suddenly,-vet not without much solemn warning,-springing up into gigantic magnitude-numbering nearly 200,000 population-openly setting all law and all authority at defiance-and by fearful acts of outrage, violence and blood, in two great counties of the State, fully declaring its deadly purposes and its determined

An element of such power as agrarianism has nov become, is, of course, too influential to be overlooked by the polit.cians of the day. So once more, the lecofoco party seeks alliance with the spirit of rebellion, and-notable illustration of the purity and disinterestedness of party politicians-finds a large section of the Whigs still more eagerly and successfully engaged in the same game. This is by no means a novel move in politics. It was by a species of the us manœuvering that Thurley Weed obtained influence with his party. The anti-masonic excitement in its earliest dawning, presented to him the means of thrusting himself before the public an opportunity of turning a local agitation to the benefit of "the party." Then came the disastrous era of bank stoppages, and commercial revulsion in 1837, which was so judiciously improved as to effect the election of Wm. H. Seward to the Gubernatorial Chair of this State. The same policy was afterwards adopted with regard to the Irish Repeal Weed, Seward and Greeley jumped into that movement, and out-heralded O'Connell himself in their devotion to the cause of poor, oppressed, down-trodden Ireland. But the sagacious and patriotic triumvirate were soon taught that they handled a two-edged sword. The repeal movement produced a reaction, and led to the development of the "Native" party, which killed Whigism in this State as effectually-for the time-as the renowned Dick Johnson killed Tecumseh. Cast down, but not disheartened, Greeley and that section of the Whig party which rejoices in his organship, have now fastened on the anti-rent movement, and from week to week, for months past, the Tribune has teemed with articles in which doctrines of the most ultra agrarian tendency-now concealed under the subtle guise of abstract philosophical theories, and now propounded in the broadest and most sweeping terms,-have been set forth, and advocated with a zeal, very sincere, we doubt not, but also very much like that reprehended by a shrewd and intelligent man, who was one of the twelve apostles, as being "without knowledge." Yet our modern politicians are wise in their generation. The anti-renters in this State boast of possessing twenty or thirty thousand votes. Here is the secret spring of that sympathy with which the politicians-Greeley and O'Sullivan-Whig radical and Locofoco radical—convention men of all grades and colors—regard the insurrectionists in the interior of this State. Hence their vehement appeals in favor of an entire repeal of the laws regulating the rights of properryhence the philanthropic exertions of Greeley and O'Sullivan in favor of a State Convention and an entire remodelling of the Constitution.

As for the convention question itself, it had its origin in the selfish movement of a faction. The Democratic party has always been divided into two great sections-one formed of those who fatten on the spoils"-the other of those who chew the cud of disappointment-the "ins" and the "outs"-the "barn-burners" and the "old hunkers." Constitutional reform presented a capital subject of claptrap agitation, and of it, accordingly, the "outs" or "barn-burners" early availed themselves. Long since-for in this age, a year or two fills a large space in history-old Admiral Hoffman took up this subject, and on it eagerly fastened the whole faction of the "barn-burners." In the last session of the State Legislature, with the aid of the Whig-radicals, they triumphed, and the question of a State Convention is now to be submitted to the people in this election. But it has assumed a form, and attracted to the ranks of its supporters, a host, such as we doubt not, were never dreamed of by its original advocates. Like foul birds of prey, hurrying to some scene of carnage, all the wild, ultra, and revolutionary movements of the day have flocked around

this convention question; and now, emboldened by the union of their forces, do not hesitate, openly and insolently, to avow their determination to sub vert the present constitution of the State-remode the judiciary according to their own revolutionary notions-abolish the laws by which property is at present held-and substitute, for our existing social institutions-the creations of common sense and venerable experience—the visionary and anarchical systems of a spurious and crazy philosophy. Such is the solemn crisis on which we have en-

tered. It is a crisis similar to that which ushered in the despotism of Oliver Cromwell in England. The same elements of fanaticism, of disorganization, of wild and dreaming speculation are at work It still more closely resembles that eventful epoch in the history of France, which preceded the advent of Napoleon, and prepared the way for his reign of despotic rule. An analogy can also be traced between the present period in our national career, and that revolutionary era in the history of Germany, when Martin Luther laid the foundation of a revolution that will never cease to operate beneficially on the fortunes of mankind, but during which were evolved in that land, elements of evil, that finally, led to the domination of Austria, and prolonged, for many years, the final triumph of civil and religious liberty on the continent of Europe. Let wise men of all parties, awake. A terrible storm is approaching -Let us prepare for it. We are no enemies to reform and progress. But the lighted torch is not the reformer that we are disposed to welcome. Revolution, founded on the principles of common sense, is the only species of revolution that we can approve The revolution of 1776 was a revolution of comm sense. Practical men of genuine patriotism, of soer minds, of large experience, were the leaders in They were not incendiaries and madmen. The tear of God was before their eyes, and the love of rational liberty was in their hearts. We have seen the blessed fruits of that wise and righteous revolution The whole world has seen its fruits. Fair, glorious and unshaken stands the fabric reared by the hands of the mighty and good men of 1776 Fifty years' experience has confirmed for ever the risdom of their views, and the purity of their motives. The same wisdom-the same common sense -the same intelligent patriotism created the Constitution of this State. And now, oh! sober citizens of the republic, are you prepared to see the fruits of that long night of agony, through which your heroic fathers passed with such unshrinking fortitude and unfading glory, rudely swept away? Can you remain inactive when a combination of all the wild, reckless, foolish and destructive influences of the day is threatening to sweep away every thing that is pure and lovely, and of good report, in the present organization of society?

The great question of this hour is a plain one s "Convention," or "No Convention." Every man can at once decide upon it. You must either vote for lighted torch reform, or common sense reform There is no neutral ground. You must either rank with the agrarians, the infidels, the abolitionists, the socialists, the Fourierites, or with the conservatives, the plain common sense men who desire gradual, peaceful, constitutional reform, according to the present organized laws of the State. But pause, we implore you, before you join with the former. If this Convention question succeed. New York, hitherto the great breakwater of the Union against the waves of abolition, will very soon be an abolition States The check which this great centra State has hitherto exercised upon the revolutionary and disorganizing elements at work in other States, will be lost for ever. The Empire State will then be as powerful for mischief as she has heretofore been powerful for good. Who, in that case can tell the issue? It is fearful to contemplate the probable resilt. Again, we say, pause before you cast in your vote in this election—an election so full of momentous interest to this State—to the Republic—to the cause of liberty throughout the world.

Every reader will perceive the immense imcance at this crisis of the legal proceedings in the anti-rent region. Judge Parker's charge is looked for with the most intense interest. It will be the most important charge ever delivered in this State. Anti-rentism-the Convention question-and the coming election, are all bound up together, and everything connected with the anti-rent movement must now exercise a great influence on future events. Hence our anxiety to report and dissemmate this charge, and to present to the whole country the fullest and most accurate details of every movement connected with anti-rentism. A great crisis is at hand, and public attention cannot be too intensely directed to the influences which crowd the present time with omens of such alarming import. Our reporter will reach this city by express diately issued in an extra Herald.

COMMON COUNCIL.-THE DEAD HOUSE -The Boards will meet this evening, and doubtless, from past appearances, will take no steps to free us from the many crying abuses, and public nuisances, which have existed in the heart of our city ever since the present Corporation got into power. The Dead House in the Park, as a public nuisance in this central part of our city, has been felt more intolerable during the last few months than at any previous period since its erection. During the extreme heat that prevailed in the month of August, several dead odies were, from time to time, placed in the Dead House, and the offensive odor arising therefrom proved dangerous, particularly to those residing in the immediate vicinity. The United States Courts are situated immediately adjoining the Dead House, and so is the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, on the site of the old post-office. A public theatre, severa public offices and private houses, are also situated in the immediate vicinity of this Dead House. The manifest danger arising from the noxious efflovia that arises from this offensive nuisance, should induce the authorities to adopt the necessary measures to change the location of the Dead House, as its continuance any further in the Park will doubtless lay the foundation for some dangerous epidemic.-It is understood that the Grand Jury, at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in October, will take some action upon the subject.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION .- We have obtained. from the books of Messrs Wolf and Rickers, the following interesting statistical facts :-

Passengers Abrived at New York Quarantine.

April 1, 1843, to Nov. 1, 1843... 50,484 increase —

1844, to "1844, to "26,691 "2,287"

1845, to Sept 21, 1845,... 66,384 "7,693 The religious intolerance in Europe, the freedom of thought and action in America, the rich cheap soil on this side of the Atlantic, and the spread of

Republicanism in the old world, are the inducements to settle in the United States. About twenty-five thousand of these emigrants are Germans. Many of them go to the colony of Separatists, on the reservation lands, near Buffalo. This class of people owns about seven thousand acres of choice land in that section, and already number nearly two thousand souls. Of the other emigrants, the Norwegians form a very valuable part. They generally take up their line of march for Illinois, where they have a large settlement near

Chicago; they also go to Wisconsin. Irish, English, Scotch, and Welch, make up the remainder of the emigrants.

TRIP TO EUROPE.—The magnificent ocean packet Queen of the West, Captain Woodhouse, will sail to-day for Liverpool; the Gladiator, Captain

Bunting, will sail for London

ANTI-RENTISM .- The Court of Oyer and Terminer in Delaware county, commences this day betore Judge Parker, when the trials growing out of the Steele tragedy will probably be brought on.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Friday last, the train of cars for Pottsville, Pa., ran off the track near Conshohocken, in consequence of which two men, connected with the train, were knocked off the plat-torm, and one of them, named Sharpe, was instant-ly killed.

LIPE INSURANCE AND EXTENSION OF ITS BENEFITS -The immense strides which science of all kinds has taken within the last quarter of a century, is in no instance more forcibly brought home to our minds than in the matter of medical knowledge and all that appertains to it. The practititioner of the present day, enjoying as he does the varied stores of know ledge which are showered down upon him by all the collective wisdom of the medical world, through the medium of the journals particularly devoted to the writings of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the day, no longer gropes along in the same unvarying round of routine practice that was formerly the vogue, and was continued merely because their predecessors had introduced it, but his mind enlightened by the daily discoveries that are brought by the medium of medical journals almost within the scope of his own experience, he is enabled to practice with singular advantage to himself

and oatient. Medical researches, however, have lately been carried beyond what would formerly have been reckoned as coming within their strict boundary, and social physics, as the science of man has been designated, is now the subject both of scientific and of popular attention. In a chapter from an unpublished volume by the lamented Forry, we find many curious statements regarding vital statistics, showing that by the employment of mathematical analy sis applied to the great questions of population, mortality, and national health, all the phenomena of the human frame, but more especially the physiological acts connected with reproduction; the developmen of man's faculties and mortality, when examined and measured in a great number of individuals furnishes a mean result equally correct with that of any other physical phenomena. By the various tibles which Dr. Forry brings forward, he effectually proves the accuracy of this position in the case of diseases, and by a series of tables, extending over a period of twelve years, he shows the undeviating accuracy of the proportion of deaths and recoveries among those who are attacked with disease of all kinds. acute or chronic, and to such an extent have the various researches of the modern medical men been carried, by a further set of tables, extending over a period of eight years, that we find that even the conditions which seem to depend wholly on accidental causes, have the same constant recurrence, as is shown by reference to the table of recruitments of the French army, and the reports of criminal justice in France, which show the remarkable constancy of the various causes of unfitness for military ser vice on account of bodily infirmities, such as deafness, blindness, epilepsy, and also regarding not only the annual perpetration of the crime of murder, which present very nearly the same annual number; but experience further shows that even the instruments used to accomplish the object, bear like proportions in each year. "Contem plate for a moment," says Dr. Forry, "the multiplied circumstances upon which each birth each death from a particular disease, each fatal accident, and each murder depends, and especially as regards the last, the concurrence of how many tumultuous passions in man is required in addition! Yet, strange to say, the moral and physical causes in operation are so constant, that the annual results are actually less fluctuating than the products of the soil, or even the mean of the temperature! And thus we see illustrated the fundamental principle, that "the greater number of individuals observed, the more do individual peculiarities, whether physical or moral, become effaced, and leave, in a prominent point of view, the general facts, by virtue of which society exists and is

preserved." In looking over the Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, for the year 1843, we find some most interesting tables regarding the expectation of life among persons who die of consumption and other incurable diseases-and the following extract will exactly show what we wish to inform the public of

"One of the most interesting applications of tiables, is to the determination of the expectation of among persons destined to die of different dises. The insurance offices are in the habit of refusing insure the lives of persons having he editary or a dental tendencies to consumption or other chronic curable diseases; but the lives of such persons, the shorter, are regulated by laws as constant as it horter, are regulated by laws as con which are observed in persons dying of other diseases and admitting that the applicant will ultimately die o consumption, (but is not laboring under the disease,) heed not be deprived of the advantages of assurance, fo his chance of living can be determined, and the rish Acting on the established data that have thus been

accumulated. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this city, have been the first to lead the way in offering to take risks on invalid and unsound lives. The great benefit that will result to the community at large from this new feature in the lable. It would be useless for us to devote space to the eulogy of the beneficial effects of these companies, as they have hitherto existed. The hundreds of cases where a policy on a certain life has proved of the most vital use to the survivors, all these are well known and need no turther praise; but the peculiar plan of the organization of this company, beyend the fact of their insuring invalid and unsound lives, is one that must undoubtedly procure for it a great amount of custom. This branch of the business is, however, not by any means the only one they practice-sound lives also continue to be insured by them on as equitable terms as any other company.

The charter of this Institution, authorizes it to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with life, risks of all kinds, grant annuities and make endowments. There is no money stock in it, the funds or capital arise from premiums paid in when persons make insurance, and these form the means to make payments on policies, grant loans, pay expenses, and yield profits. All persons insured become members, and are not liable beyond the amount of the premiums to be paid by them. The books of the company are open to them, to see that the sums paid by them, or securities received, are deposited or invested according to the charter, and the nett profits, at fixed periods, are divided among them.

These are a few of the features of this new era in Life Assurance, and it is well worth referring toas the means of providing for families, the heads of which at present from their invalid condition, fancy that such resource is beyond their reach

CIVIL COURTS .- It is expected that Judge Bronson will open the Circuit Court this day. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS. -THE Union

of the 19th inst. gives the following important notice to postmasters throughout the country. We call upon them to read it with care and attention.

We are desired to call the attention of postmasters: We are desired to call the attention of postmasters to regulation No. 549, which provides for the convenient transmission of money from subscribers to editors of newspapers. It is the duty of postmasters to receive the money from a subscriber, and give a receipt for it. It is the duty of the postmaster receiving the money to give notice to the postmaster who has it to pay, of the amount received, and for what editor, and mark the letter "official business," and sign his name to it. The postmaster receiving the notification will pay the receipt, when presented. The subscriber who gets the receipt, may send it by mail or otherwise to the editor. The new law prohibits postmasters from enclosing and franking money to editors. The reason of the rule is obvious. A large proportion of the money heretofore lost in being transmitted through the mails, is money sent to editors and franked by postmasters. The Irank of a postmaster upon the letter addressed to an editor, is notice to every one who handles the letter that it contains money. This rule, when understood, insures the payment of the money, without discount to editors, and avoid depredations upon the post office.

BEACON COURSE, HOBOKEY.—It is anticipated that there will be some good sport to'day over this track. Although the purses are not large, some very promising animals will show semething to astonish the knowing ones. There are three trots, and from five to three entries for each. Most if not all will go. The first will come off at two o'clock precisely, or else the whole cannot come off before dark, if there should be any split heats in par ticular. Other good sport is promised during the week. The proprietor appears determined, as far as he is con-cerned, that the fail season shall not be a barren one.

The announcement that Professor Bush would give a lecture, in which some of the most prominent and peculiar notions of the Swedenborgian doctrines would be commented on, attracted a large audience to the lecture room at the Society

nent and peculiar notions of the Swedenborgian doctrines would be commented on, attracted a large audience to the lecture room at the Society Library. The room was most densely crowed full half an hour before the commencement of the lecture, with about an equal proportion of ladies and gentiemen, and even the passages leading to it were filled with anxious listeners

The services of the evening were commenced by the reading of a portion of scripture, a hymn, and afterwards a prayer following.

Professor Bush then commenced by saying, that the subject of the future life and destiny of man was one of the most universal importance, and one which no rational being could treat with indifference without foregoing the title to a rational being, as what was more important to every thinking being than his condition in a future state. That there is, however, a complete apathy about it is doubtless, from the circumstance that no further light is afforded than by the pages of holy writ, which gives assurance of such a future state, but enters into no details. It does not give the relations of the internal chance of present life and its destiny in another, and leaves us as much in the dark as to the specific condition of good and bad in another world; yet the human mind solicits instruction, and it cannot be doubted that we are shut up by the letter of sacred scripture which thus closes our sight into futurity. The question to be asked every candid mind on this subject is as follows: Is there a possibility of higher and better knowledge of a future state?—is the interdict removed?—and can access be granted to secrets beyond the grave? We believe that the answer to these queries can be in the affirmative, and wish to array such evidence before our hearers, and advert to the impor ant fact that new light is to be expected on this subject. The objection that these doctrines trespass on scripturess they are revealed to us is by no means volid, as they by means contradict them, but merely expound the revelations of the word of G

PARK THEATRE.—This evening, Miss Delcy, Mr. Gard ner, and Mr. [Brough, will appear in the opera of Fra Diavolo. It is some time since this opera has been pro duced at the Park, and in the present hands it will doubt less have as much justice done to it as ever it has had Bowery Theatre.—The performances here, this

evening, are for the benefit of Mr. Hamblin, who as the public already know, has just conc adeda most success ful engagement at this house. He has selected the fatal Dowry and the Honey Moon, in both of which he takes the principal characters. There will be a full house

CASTLE GARDEN.-The proprietors have engaged the Burlesque Opera Singers, who have just returned from a most successful tour through the State. They open in the Somnambula, in which all of them sppear.

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.—The Ethiopian Screnaders commence their second week's performance this evening with an admirable programme. Thep, as we have often said before, are decidedly the best troupe of negro melodists in the United States.

melodists in the United States.

The great wrestler Mons. Leon, from the theatre Port St. Martin, Paris, makes his first appearance in America, this evening, at the Bowery Circus. His feats of gymnastic skill and muscular prowess have been the wonder of Europe.

The Keans are drawing full houses in Philadelphia. They will be succeeded at the Chesnut by the French opera, the Delcy, and then by Mrs. Mowatt.

Mrs. Mowatt has been engaged at Niblo's.

Antognini and the Andrews Family have given two Concerts in Montreal with much success.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligences

Row among the Firemen.—Our city has lately been disgraced by several street fights that would have done honor to the good city of brotherly love.

On Sunday morning about half-past 12 o'clock, a false alasm of fire was raised, and as the engines were returning to their homes two companies, Nos. 5 and 14, came in contact in Fulton street, below Gold. Between these companies a rivalry has long existed, and a few weeks since the members of No. 5 made an announcement in one of the daily papers that they would not engage in any fight. This has rather made them the butt of several companies. When the companies met in Fulton street a member of one of the companies met in Fulton street a member of one of the companies struck one of the others, which immediately caused a general row in this affray fists only were used, and no very serious injuries inflicted. The row was stopped by the appearance of the Police, who arrested fourteen of the rioters. After this they returned to their homes and were again called up at 3 o'clock by the ringing of the City Hall bell to a fire in Elizabeth street

When returning from this, still boiling over with the remembrance of the former fight, the same companies met again opposite the Park and renewed hostilities. Fists, brickbats, stones, and all sorts of such weapons were put in requisition. The fight lasted for about fifteen minutes, during which John Hulbert, a member of company No 5, was very seriously injured in the back by a brickbat. The police arrested two or three of the rioters, amongst whom may be mentioned Alexander Dunscombe, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No 14, and two others named Charles Johnson and John

rioters, amongst whom may be mentioned Alexander Dunscombe, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, and two others named Charles Johnson and John

by the members of these different companies, but rather by overgrown boys, who run with the different engines, and who are always ready for a row. They are highly disgraceful to our city, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of them.

disgraceful to our city, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of them.

The FNGINEER'S REPORT.—The annual report of Cornelius V Anderson, which is to be presented to the Common Council to-day, con-ains many valuable things. By it, it appears that there now belong to the department 1567 men. That during the last year there have been destroyed by fire, buildings of the value of \$175,861, and furniture and stock to the value of 289,969. This, of course, does not include the grest fire in which about six millions worth of property was destroyed. The report states that a majority of the fires have been caused by incendiarism, and suggests some wholesome regulations for the protection of property. It also states that gunpowder has in many cases been stored as coffee, tea, spices, &c., thereby greatly endangering the safety of the city, and calls upon the proper authorities to see that the laws are enforced in these cases. The three large engines are in process of completion. The report calls for an amendment of the laws in reference to buildings erected in an illegal manner. It saks that instead of the imposition of a fine, the buildings should be removed. On the whole the report is a very interesting and able one, doing honor to the character of Mr. Anderson as an energetic man and an able writer.

ROBENS AN EMPLOYER—DASHING CLERKS.—On Friday

On the whole the report is a very interesting and able one, doing honor to the character of Mr. Anderson as an energetic man and an able writer.

Robbis an Enployer—Danning Clerks.—On Friday evening a young man named Hughes, was arrested by Captain Kurtz, of the Second Ward Police, charged with stealing from his employer. His employer is John Warren, a cutlery merchant in Maiden lane. Hughes has been in his employ only about a month, and during that time many articles of fine cutlery have been missed by his employer—but without charging Hughes with the theft, he still kept an eye on him. Hughes had been in the habit of selling the stolen goods at different hardware stores at very low prices. On Thursday he went into a hardware store in Fulton street, and offered for sale a lot of fine cutlery, at about one-third its value.—The proprietor of the store asspected it was stolen, but still bought it, and told Hughes to bring all he had. He then immediately went to several hardware stores giving a description of Hughes, and making inquiries whether any property had been lost. He finally reached Mr. Warren's store, and upon relating the circumstance to him he immediately went to Alderman Stoneall, who stationed a policeman at the doer of the store where Hughes had sold the cutlery, who when he came with another lot, arrested him. Hughes then acknowledged that since he had been in the employ of Mr. Warren, he had been in the constant habit of purloining goods, and went with an officer to different places, where between two and three hundred dollars worth were recovered. Hughes was fully committed for trial. This information we received from a source on which wecan rely. Hughes is a young man about 23 years of age, with a fine education, having prepared himself for the study of medicine. He has spent most of the proceeds of his thefts in sporting and dress. We fancy, if the truth was known, many more clerks might be found guilty of precisely such transactions.—How is it that young men of poor parents come from the count

EVENING LINE TO PROVIDENCE.—The L. I R. R. Company have been solicited for some months past, to establish a night line to Newport and Providence. They have now completed their arrangements for that purpose, and commence on Tuesday next. See advertisement. Fare 50 cents.

nts. Paintings.—We refer our readers to an advertise.

Oil PAINTINGS.—We refer our readers to an advertise-ment in another column. It will there be seen that a choice lot of paintings are to be sold at auction.

INDIANS.—The lows Indians were on Saturday formally introduced to His Honor the Mayor, who gave them a very courteous and polite reception. The chief and tribe appeared is full costume—feathers, red blankets, pain, and the full paraphanalia belonging to the tribe. They seemed to enjoy the attention paid to them, and left smid-like gaze of several spectators.

CONONER'S OFFICE, Sept. 21.—The Coroner was called this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a young man named Thomas Nugent, who, after being afficted with dropsy for some time past, died suddenly last night in the city prison, where he had been temporarily placed for the purpose of being sent to Bellevus hospital. Verdict, "Death by dropsy."

Interesting from the Seat of War, & From the New Orleans Bulletin, Sept. 13] A letter has been received in this city, dated Aras spt. 2d, from which we have gathered the follow

An express arrived at Corpus Christi on the evening the lst, with information that a Marian avening An express arrived at Corpus Christi on the evening of the 1st, with information that a Mexican ermy of 8,000 men were within 15 miles of the encampment of Gen. Taylor. The writer, however, places no reliance on the report. He left the encampment at half past two on the morning of the 2d, and up to that hour nothing further had been heard of "the 8,000 Mexicans." Every preparation had been made, however, to receive them. The Volunteer artillerists from this city were all in very good health, and were spoken of with a great deal of respect by the officers of the regular army.

As the rainy season sets in the troops are to move to the Rio Grande.

As the rainy season sets in the troops are to move to the Rio Grande.

[From New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 13.]

We were yesterday favored with the perusal of a letter from Mexico, received by the last arrival here. It contained some speculations in regard to Mexican affairs not without interest. The absolute refu al of the Mexican troops to move upon Texas has been before mentioned, and allusion has been made to a pronunciammento by Paredes as being more than half expected. In Tampico it was rumored that he was likely to declare himself Consul. In Vera Cruz the rumor was that he would pronunce in favor of a Regency or Consulate, to be composed of three military men—Tornel, Valenci, and himself. The report was believed by very shrewd men in Vera Cruz to be altogether probable. Supposing that these three "military men" to be perfectly pure and particite, it is held that they could do nothing more acceptable to the nation, and especially to the business classes, than to overturn the present administration, which is without money, without credit, without energy, and without power, and which ought not therefore to be allowed to stand. Americans in Vera Cruz were looking for news of a demonstration to be made on the Western coast of Mexico by our Facific equadron. They were so eager for such a consummation as to give countenance to a report affoat, that Montery had a second time fallen into American hands.

[From the Washington Union, Sept. 19.]

fallen into American hands.

[From the Washington Union, Sept. 19.]

A file of late papers has been received at the Department of State from the capital of Mexico.

After a close examination of them, we find nothing worthy of notice, except the unofficial announcement of the appointment of General Anastasio Bustamente, the former President, as General-in-Chief of the army of operations for Texas, on the 21st of August.

The letters of the various ministers, on accepting their appointments, August 14, contain no allusion to Texas, except that the Minister of War (Anapa) says that he is induced to accept, from the circumstance, that "we are threatened by a power which seeks to trample our rights under foot."

under foot."

Mexican Government, as organized on the 14th August, 1815.—President—General Jose Joaqu n de Herrera.—Ministers—Foreign Relations, Government, and Police—Manuel de Pena y Pena; Justice, Ecclesiustical Affairs, Public Instruction, and Industry—Jose Benardo Conto; War and Marine—Pedro Maria Anaya.

Manuel de Pena y Pena; Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs, Public Instruction, and Industry—Jose Benardo Conto; War and Marine—Pedro Maria Anaya.

[From the Chicago Democrat.]

Some weeks ago an article appeared in this paper which did not set well on the stomachs of the official journals in Canada, but the material facts they did not deny. They undertook, however, to ridicule the whole matter, by a technical objection to the expression "Highland Dragoons," and their echoes this side of the line, joined in the cry.

Upon making further enquiries, we learn that the expression "Highland Dragoons" referred rather to the lact that the soldiers had been recently imported from a station in the Highlands of Scotland, than to the fact that they were Highlanders born, or were Highlanders in stature. But it is immaterial where they were born, where they came from, or whether they were mounted or on foot. All we Americans want to know is that some kind of troops are there. The question then arises, what are they there for? As to the statement that Great Britain is trying to get our Indians away, it is confirmed by the Indians themselves, now at Mackinac awaiting for the payment. Not only so, but persons who have been at Drummond's Island this season, and are acquainted there, say that the diminution of the Indians is easily perceptible. Again, the Canada papers themselves boast of the great increase of the Indians to the Manitculine from Drummond's Island. They may equally loudly boast of the great accession of negroes, which are kidnapped and run over the lines by our abolitionists. The British, the Indians, and the Negroes compose the modern triple alliance against the extension of freedom on the American of the Season, it has not been known on the American side. There is another very small steamship to which our other article did not allude. When the American side is unmer, this little concern, whose name we have lost, followed slong in her wake to see what she was in out, followed slong in her wake to see what she was in

Gratiot.

All these matters are of the highest interest to us, who look forwed with certain assurance to that not far distant day when the Canadians like the Texians will free themselves, or in the case of a war, will be taken by us, and be annexed of their own free will to the Great American Confederacy.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.-By the Nautilus, at this port from Rio de Janeiro, says the Baltimore American of the 19th instant, advices have been received up to the 9th of August.

ed up to the 9th of August.

"Rio DE JANKIRO, August 9th, 1845.

The British Minister here has received despatches from Montevideo saying that the English and French have placed a man-of-war alongside of each of Rosas' vessels of war off Montevideo, and informed them that they could not move. Rosas has been defeated in the interior by Paz and Lopez, and is now forcing every man from 14 to 70 years of age into his army as a last struggle, and is doubtless near his political end.

Coffee continues very scarce. Exchange 25½ firm.

A cargo of flour, (Baltimore) had been solid delivers ble at Montevideo at 14 0000 credit, and another at 13 000 cush. For consumption the market was very dull Last sales of Richmond City Mills here at 17 500; and for a cargo of Baltimore it was supposed not more than 14 000

The barque Nautilus could only get a little more than

In a barque Nauthus could only get a little more than half a cargo of coffee.

Montevideo advices to the 19th ult. advise:—" A French brig of war has hauled up to the head of our harside to bear upon the enemy on the right wing. These movements evince a hostile character in anticipation." The following is a correspondence between the Hon. Henry A. wise, our Minister at Brazil, and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs in relation to the fees of the Brazilian Canada. Brazilian Consuls :- Mr. Wise to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs
Lucation of the U. States. ?

r. Wise to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Ligarion of the U. Brates.
June 16th, 1845.
The undersigned, &c., has to inform His Excellency,
that he has received from Maxwell, Wright and Co.
etter of the 11th inst, of which the enclosed is a copy.
s Excellency will perceive that this firm of merchants
ite, for example, the bill of charges of the Brazilian
ice Consul at Richmond, for a barque of 261 American
is, equal to 360 Brazilian tons, to have been as follows:
To Mainfest
Bill of health, 3. "6|000 reas.
List of crew, 1 50 "3|000 reas.

List of crew, 1 50 " 3 000 reas.

\$20 50 or about 41 000 reas.

That the above two manifests of cargo, roll of equipage and bill of health, are the only documents required by the authorities of Brazil. These they admit, it is necessary to have authenticated by a Brazilian Consul, but they say the Brazilian Consuls refuse to authenticate these unless they are paid also for authenticating, at the same time, the invoices and bills of lading, &c. That the authentication of the later is unnecessary, as they go only into the hands of the consignees, and the charge for them is considered an arbitrary exaction. That in reply to complaints the Vice Consuls declare that they act under the positive orders of the Consul General.

Maxwell, Wright & Co., who are very large dealers in coffee, in shipping and consignments, and who pay a vast amount of duties to Brazil every year, are interes ed to know, and beg me to inquire, what Consular fees are authorized to be exacted by the Imperial Government. Are the unnecessary lees for invoices and bills of lading &c. authorized to be exacted by the Brazilian Consuls for Vice Consuls? If not, the undersigned begs that your excellency will cause the Consuls and Vice Consuls? If not, the undersigned begs that your excellency will cause the Consuls and vice Consuls? If not, the undersigned submits to your excellency that the policy of Brazil is too purely commercial to allow of any unnecessary obstructions to and useless burthens upon her commerce, especially with the United States. That these unnecessary fees tend only to increase the profits of Consuls at the expense and vexation of trade, against the true national policy of Brazil. With renewed assurances, &c.

(Signed) HENRY A. WISE.

To his Excellency.

To his Excellency.

Antonio Paulino Simpo De Abreu."

The Brazilion Minister to Mr. Wise.

[Translation.]

Dept. Foreign Affairs, July 19, 1845.

The undersigned of the Council of His Majesty the Emperor, &c. &c. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Henry A. Wise, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned has to communicate to Mr. Henry A. Wise, in answer to his above mentioned note, that in the Custom Houses of the Empire are only required authenticated by our Consuls, the manifests of the cargo of vessels, or the declarations of coming in bullist—These papers, the roll of equipage, and the bill of health, are those which ought to come certified by the sud Consular Regents, charging for them the emoluments marked in the respective Tariff.

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform Mr. Wise that the Imperial Government has issued the necessary orders, that all irregularity mentioned in the note referred to may not be rejected.

The undersigned reiterates, &c. (Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO SIMPO DE ABREU.

ay not de rejented.

udersigned reiterates, &c. (Signed)

ANTONIO PAULINO SIMPO DE ABREU.

ANTONIO PAULINO SIMPO DE ABREU.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.—Commodore Foxhall A Parker writes on board the frigate "off Norfork, Sept. 18:"—"You will have heard of our safe return to our beloved country. We have had a most interesting cruise, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail. I have some flower seeds for Mrs.——, and some specimens of wheat from New Zenland, and other places, with seeds of different kinds to distribute among our friends. Capt. Stockton has just been on board. He tells me the Secretary is expected here in a few days.—He expressed regret that he did not invite you to accompany him. I should be most happy to see you on board the Brandy wine, and show you some of the Chinese pleasants (and other curiosities.) I understand that orders were sent to the Pacific, directing me to remain there. If we have war with Mexico, I shall deeply regret not receiving, them in the event of war, however, we cannot remain idle."

Counterfeits - Numerous spurious Mexican dollars are in circulation in Philadelphia.

Richer of Patition.—It is probable that at the meetin of the Common Council of Brooklyn this evening, a disassion will take place on the right of citizens to presented the common council of Brooklyn this evening, a disassion will take place on the right of citizens to presented the common common common control of the common citizens of an entirely personal character and involving the reputation of one or more individual signists whom the memorielist is known to entertain feep rooted hatred, and an uncompromising hostility appears that on Monday night last, the persons allude to, offered to several members of the board a petition sking that the Mayor shall be authorised to offer a rand of five hundred dollars for the discovery and appraension of the murderer or murderers of an old an eventhy resident of the city, who mysteriously discipered a few years since, but whose body, as is allege, was subsequently found, and a Coroner's Inquest duited thereupon, according to law, before which no fact were presented inculpating any one as having been, of cettly or remotely, instrumental in procuring the deat of the deceased. Notwithstanding all these facts, their those who still persist that there had been foul play and who venture to give utterance to insimuations of dark and damnable" character against men holdingh and responsible stations in the community. In a letermined and resolute a manner do these individual aursue this shadow of their own creation, that they have tiength dared, at this late day, to agitate the subject ysoliciting the action of the Common Council in the premises;—trusting to their acknowledged constitutional right of petition for the accomplishment of the vell known nefarious designs. On the occasion retered to, the several gentlemen to whom the document even of the country of the presentative body, or any member thereof, is bound and a respectation of the common council in the premises;—trusting to take any cognizance of it, and in mportant question will this evening arise as to whether represent

BALL ROOMS AND RAFFLE Houses .- The disgra Ball Rooms and Rapper Houses.—The disgracriot, mentioned in Saturday's Hereld, which took p
at a dance house in Pacific street, thoroughly just
the appeals which we have so repeatedly made to
public authorities for the prompt suppression of all
nuisances. It may be that the proprietor of the estabment where the difficulty occurred, was not himsparticipator in the outrage; and it may also be, the
rendered all possible assistance to the watchmen in
prehending the most guilty of the wrong doers; b
does not follow that any publican should be allowe
keep his house open for the encouragment of nig
assemblages of dancers and fiddlers, to the annoyam
ins peacable neighbors, and to the frequent destrue
of the order, happiness, and domestic comfort of ma
worthy mechanic, and many a hard-working and in
trious laborer.

A NEW CRICKET CLUB.—A new Cricket Club, the

A New CRICKET CLUB.—A new Cricket Club, to be A New Chicket Club.—A new Chicket Chib, to be called the "Kings County Club," has recently bee organized in Brooklyn, comprising many of the vergetite of the city. The members have judiciously selected Mr. William Russel, as their general and instructor and their first meeting took place on Saturday last of the fine level piece of ground in Schermerhorn street formerly occupied as a rope walk.

Support Deather A colored man named Frazier, who

formerly occupied as a rope want.

Sudden Dearns.—A colored man named Frazier, where some time past has been employed in the Brookly Market, engaged by Mr.Conrad Shaffer, to run of errand and assist in other duties, while engaged on Friday after noon in cleaning a butcher's stall, and in the act coving a barrel, tell lifeless on the floor. An inquest wa held and a verdict rendered, "death from cause ur known."

known."
On Saturday morning, the Coroner was called upon t On Saturday morning, the Coroner was called upon the hold another inquest upon the body of a man who had died very suddenly. The name of the deceased was Herry McGraw, a native of Ireland, about lifty-four years cage, late a resident of Philadelphia. He was temporarilemployed as a labourer on board the Schooner John Sfurman, of Egg Harbour, and while at work, he feldown, and immediately expired. He had uniformly enjoyed good health, and has left a wife and three childrento mourn his loss.

Dead Child Found.—Andrew Oakes, Esq., Coroner o Kings County, held an inquest, on Friday evening, upon the body of a child, which was found at Thompson Dock, East River. No evidence could be obtained as the manner in which the child came to its death, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

An Impudent Ruffian.—A fellow named Patrick Hogan, of notoriously bad character, was arrested by office Hayes, on Saturday, for committing a savage and unprovoked assault upon a Mrs. Price, at the house of Mr. Doran, in Fulton street. The complainant was a boarder in the house, and was called upon by Hogan, under the pretence that he was her husband, when he took occasion to strike her a violent blow in the face because she refuse to walk out with him. He made a desperate resistance and it was with great difficulty that he was secured. He

to walk out with him. He made a desperate resistance and it was with great difficulty that he was secured. He was held in custody, in default of bail.

was held in custody, in default of bail.

Police Items.—It is expected that the perjury case about which so much has already been said, and which has caused so much excitement in Brooklyn, will occupy the attention of the Police Magistrates this morning when a final disposition will be made of the complaint.

Timothy McCarthy, now or late in the employ of C. Cambreleng, Esq. of New York, was fined \$5 for committing an indecent assault upon a colored woman, named Lavinia Henry, in the railroad cars, while passing through the Cimmerian darkness of the Atlantic street tunnel.

named Lavinia Henry, in the railroad cars, in a consider the Cimmerian darkness of the Atlantic street tunnel.

John Laydon was arrested by officer Storms for assaulting and beating Terrance Shanley. He was permitted to go on making a suitable apology, and settlement with the complainant.

John S. Thomas, the man arrested at Philadelphias few days since, charged with the commission of a grand larceny at the E. S. Hospital in this city, was examined before Justice Garrison and fully committed for trial.

Movements of Travellers.

The number of arrivals for the last two days were particularly circumscribed. The following is a summary of those at the principal hotels:—

American—Mr Hoyt, Vermont; Chas. Davis, Roxbury; Jno. Wilson, Louisville; S. Tripple, Miss.; Major Gensoott, Commander-in-Chief U. S. A.; H. L. Scott, U. S. A.; G. B. Lemand, Charleston; J. Young, Montreal; Lieut. Brown, U. S. A.; V. W. Richelson, Pittsburgh; George Ransom, Washington; W. Ely, Hartford; J. D. Buffin, Ala; B. Seymour, Charleston; D. A. Kane, Florida; A. Cole, J. Parsons, do; J. B. Wickenham, Charleston; Van Eyke, Detroit; J. Chester, Chicago; H. Stewart, Va; P. spillnan, Va.

Asron.—Geo. B. Jones, Boston; Robt. Walsh, Phila; Notting, Va; A. Heywood, Charleston; J. Snowden, R.

Aston.—Geo. B. Jones, Boston; Robt. Walsh, Phila; Notting, Va; A. Heywood, Charleston; J. Snowden, R. G. Edwards, S. C.; J. Talbott Verplank, Mr. Langrishe, Dublin; J. Kellogg Troy, Mr. Boyd, Va; Ed. Wright, England; T. Gordon, Taunton; P. J. Wentworth, Palla; J. A. Barker, Mo; Dr. Whitton, Hartford; H. Crowde, Boston; T. P. Avery, London; J. Ellis, Cin; Gruham, Boston; W. B. Zaccharia, New Orleans; Mr. Harmer, Louisville; G. Wilkins, New Orleans; T. D. Stewart, Hobile; E. Adams, Conn; B. Judah, Montreal; L. I. Papineau, do.; Thos. Books, London; J. W. Master, New Orleans; R. B. Baily, Clewland.

Cirv. J. W. Redfield, Ark.; J. M'Cleary, Washington City, J. Petty, Va; H. Bliss, Capt. G. Russell, Baltimore Capt. Lawrence, Ship "Hindoo;" Viscount Leswreer,

City. J. W. Redfield. Ark.; J. M'Cleary, Washington City, J. Petty, Va.; H. Bliss, Capt. G. Russell, Baltimore Capt. Lawrence, Ship "Hindoo;" Viscount Lesureer, Belgium, Consul, Washington; P. A. Rhodes, Prov.; C. A. Delton, Porto Ricc; J. E. Spragler, New Orleans; F. Vose, Boston; W. Hill, Chicago; J. M. Wilson, Buffalo; J. H. Watson, Washington, N. C.; G. M'Dowell, Va.; Messrs. Jones, Campbell, and Holt, Bermuda; Gen. Cunningham, Phila.; N. F. Cheeseborough, do.; R. Jones, Va. Franklis.—H. Welles, Buffalo; A. Ingram, Leyden: E. S. Newton Mass; H. Slack, Phila; A. K. Turner, Alalex. Cherhorne, N. C.; A. H. Cillett, Ogdensburgh; W. H. Vandewsen, Albany; P. Van Epps, Mobile; P. Demoyer, Detroit; C. J. Haynes, Norfolk; W. House, Springfield; Thos. Louis, Conn.; J. H. Bradford, Ohio; U. Trobel, U. S. N.; T. Knowles, Mobile; Hon. J. Walleston Geo.; J. E. Hoyt, J. Charles, D. Dolby, C. W. E. Fowler, Albany.

GLore.—N. Father, Ogdensburgh; J. D. Readings, Charleston, S. C.; C. D. Williams, Boston; F. R. Graham, Ky.; J. D. Grovesbank, Texas; John Lawson, Halifax. Howard.—W. C. Washington, Va.; W. Rogers, Vt.; A. M'Dougall, Canada; J. Farliegh, do; E. Wort, Tonto, D. A. and D. F. McDonald, Canada; John Irvin, Hamilton, Canada; J. Pooler, Philadelphia; E. Redfield, New London; C. Carpenter, Cin.; Edward Moff, Phila; J. S. Corber, Baltimore; Jos. Drew, Boston; J. Stubbs, Coxsackie; J. R. Gardner, Boston; Jas M. Shephard, England; Col. H. R. Sole, Baltimore; H. Mathews, Oswego; J. S. Terry, Calcutta; W. Doran, S. C.; C. L. Lubimow, N. C.; E. T. Crouger, Me; W. Hartsman, Phila.; H. Steam, Mobile; H. E. Brewer, England; Henderson and Wilson, Montreal; Thos. Briggs, J. Lasting, Kingston, Canada.

Uniter Bratze,—Capt. Chever, Ship Waldron; M. B. Massen, Baltimore; W. R. Gardner, Boston; G. Watson, do.; T. C. Stevenson, N. C.; F. E. Hassen, Washington, S. M. Botsford, do.; J. W. Pope, Memphis; M. Washington, Boston; C. Howard, do.; J. Alexander, S. C.

Police Intelligence.

Boston; C. Howard, do; J. W. Pope, Mempinis; M. Wilson, Boston; C. Howard, do; J. Alexander, S. C.

Police Intelligence.

Serr. 21.—Attempted Rape.—Yesterday forenoon, an interesting girl named Sarah Hockman, daughter of Casper Hockman, of the Sixth avenue, near 86th street, while driving some cows along 79th street, between 6th and 7th avenue, from off the common towards her father's residence, was accosted by a man named Lawrence Farrell, who after making use of some insulti g language, threw her down on the ground and attempted to via-late her person, and failing to accomplish his purpose, owing to the resistance he met with, he then further insulted nis victim by exposing his person to her, and making use of the most indecent language. She finally succeeded in effecting her escape and hastened towards hone, when she was met by officer Wm Hancock, of the 12th ward star police, who observed that se way crying, and on being informed of what had occurred immediately started in pursuit of the viliain, who was running off in the opposite direction. After a long chase, officer Hancock overtook and arrested Farrell, who was taken before Justice Roome, and fully committed for trial.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.—A man named William Dunlap, alias Brien O'Donnell, was last evening arrested at Knowles's boarding house, No. 7 Washington street, by officers Classey and Simons, charged with having murdered a person in Ireiand by the name of Tway. The accused was arrested on complaint of an individual named Harrington, a native of Ireland, and for sometime the keeper of a public house in Dublin, who alleges that I way had a writ out against the accused, and the accused being aware of the fact, wayland and murdered him, since which time he has eluded the officers of justice, and that a large reward has been offered lor his aperchension. Yesterday he arrived here in the ship May Flower from Rotterdam, and went to No. 7 Washington street, where Harrington, who knew him in Dublin, boards, and at once recognized him, and caus

be doubtless elicited.

Attempt at Snicide.—A married female, named Robinson, boarding at Patrick Cooney's, No. 23 Washington street, attempted to commit suicide about nine o'clock last night by cutting her throat with a razor, inflicting two dreadful gashes, one of which extended aimest from ear to ear. Dr. Robinson, whe was immediately called, dressed the wounds, after which she was conveyed to the City Hospital by officers John Cowen and Chas.